

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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Country and intercountry programming and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR

MALAWI

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Malawi
for the period January 1979 - December 1981

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BASIC DATA

Geographic Features and Situation

- (i) Location: South-Eastern Africa, between latitude 9° and 17°S and longitude 33°E and 36°E. Land-locked bordered by Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia.
- (ii) Area: Total surface 45,747 sq. miles (118,484 sq. km.)
Lakes - 9,300 sq. miles (24,000 sq. km.)
- (iii) Climate: Tropical

Population

- (i) Growth Rate: Estimated at 2.6 per cent per year (1977)
- (ii) Literacy: 25 per cent
- (iii) Population Structure: Rural population estimated as 5,274,000 (mid-1979); urban population 543,000 (preliminary figures); urban growth rate 8.4 per cent per annum; rural growth rate 2.6 per cent per annum.

Infrastructure

- (i) Transportation: approximately 1,880 miles of primary; 1,500 miles secondary; and 4,400 miles of tertiary or district roads. The railway system is linked to the ports of Beira and Nacala in Mozambique; Malawi Railways operates about 400 miles. The lake steamer connects with the railway, providing the main link with several northern lakeside areas. National airline (Air Malawi) operates regular international, regional and domestic services between the most important towns of the country.
- (ii) Energy: Hydro-electric power is the main source of electricity. Most of the fuel is imported, through Mozambique ports.

Economy

- (i) Free enterprise economy: The main domain of private enterprise is estate agriculture and manufacturing. Foreign investment is encouraged.

(ii) GDP per capita: \$175 (estimated)

(iii) Annual GDP growth rate: 6.9 per cent (1970-1978)

(iv) Foreign Trade (1978):

Exports	- US \$ 196 million (K157m)
Imports	- US \$ 356 million (K285m)
Trade Balance	- US \$ 160 million (K128m)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The UNDP second country programme for Malawi was prepared in collaboration between the External Aid Section of the Ministry of Finance and the Office of the Resident Representative in Malawi.

2. Although this process was delayed, the implementation of the priority projects identified by the Government within the framework of the "Statement of Development Policies 1971-80" (DEVPOL) for UNDP assistance has continued since 1977, the beginning of the second cycle. It has also been possible to maintain an orderly transition between the three-year gap which separates the first country programme (1973-75) and the second (1979-81) because DEVPOL spans both periods and provides consistent development policy for the investment of UNDP technical co-operation resources.

Programming Methodology

3. The programming exercise commenced with the Resident Representative's Note, and was followed by various missions by United Nations system organizations to conduct sectoral reviews, project identification and evaluation. These efforts produced a set of information on sectoral priorities and programmes for which UNDP technical assistance was deemed appropriate and constituted the basis for round-up discussions at Lilongwe on 4 October 1979 between the Government, represented by the Ministry of Finance and the Office of the President on the one hand, and a number of United Nations system organizations on the other.

4. The preparation of this second country programme has been delayed for several reasons, among them the country's desire to complete studies related to manpower and rural development projects. The financial crisis of 1976 had also delayed a clear picture of resource availability and led to a preference for short-term annual programming on the side of the Government.

Duration, Time Frame and Anticipated UNDP Resources

5. The second country programme covers the period 1979-1981. The IPF for the period 1977-1981 is \$19,750,000. Resources available from the IPF for the second country programme period of 1979-1981 total \$14,966,678, after reductions of \$806,000 for overexpenditure in the first cycle and \$3,977,322 for expenditures in 1977 and 1978.

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6. Malawi also received funds from UNDP from extra-IPF resources. In 1980 \$335,000 is available for programming from the Special Measures Fund for Least Developed Countries (SMF). Previous allocations of SMF resources amounted to \$1,030,677 in the first cycle and \$1,240,323 in 1977 and 1978. Additional resources of \$15,000 and \$20,000 were made available in the first two years of the cycle by the Special Fund for Landlocked Developing Countries and the Programme Reserve respectively. These allocations have been fully committed.

7. The Regular Programme activities of the Agencies and organizations in the United Nations system are listed in Annex III, while Table 1 summarizes the major sources of development and financial assistance to Malawi.

II. DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE AND STRATEGY

8. Malawi is a least developed, land-locked country mainly dependent on its rail links to the Mozambique ports of Beira and Nacala for an outlet to the sea. Prior to independence, the economy and infrastructure had been neglected, and in 1964 the population of approximately 4 million had a per capita income of K38. By 1978, the per capita income in real terms of the 5.8 million population had risen to K68.

9. The land is fertile and eminently suitable for agriculture which contributes over 60 per cent of GDP and in which approximately 90 per cent of the population is engaged. Small holdings of 3.8 acres, on the average, account for some 88 per cent of agricultural output, producing food crops (mainly for subsistence) maize, rice, cassava, pulses, and vegetables; and cash/export crops of tobacco, groundnuts and cotton.

10. The country is totally dependent on imported fuel, the price of which trebled between 1973 and 1978. This has had a most adverse effect on the balance of payments and Malawi must be considered a most seriously affected country in this respect. Despite these setbacks, a net increase in domestic savings has been projected to provide half of the total investment requirements by 1980. However, external financial and technical assistance, still provides a significant source of development support to Malawi. The main sources are, the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, the United States, the European Economic Community, South Africa, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, Taiwan, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Special Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

11. In its Statement of Development Policies (DEVPOL) 1971-1980, the Government indicated four main long-term development objectives:

First, an eight per cent growth per annum in GDP;

Second, the living standard of the rural population is to be raised and the rural/urban income disparity reduced;

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Table 1
Estimated Technical and Financial Assistance Resources for the
Programme Period 1977 - 1981
(\$'000)

SOURCE	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total
<u>Bilateral Programmes</u>						
(i) Technical Assistance	15 900	21 700	25 000	30 000	35 000	127 600
(ii) Financial	46 900	58 700	70 000	80 000	90 000	345 600
Sub-Total	62 800	80 400	95 000	110 000	125 000	473 200
<u>Multilateral programmes other than UNDP and UN organizations</u>						
(i) Technical Assistance	900	935	1 100	1 200	1 300	5 435
(ii) Financial	8 150	12 000	15 000	20 000	25 000	80 150
Sub-Total	9 050	12 935	16 100	21 200	26 300	85 585
<u>UN system organizations other than UNDP</u>						
Financial	31 600	42 600	50 000	60 000	75 000	259 200
<u>Trust Funds and Regular Programme of</u>						
UNIDO (SIS)	-	55	83	-	-	138
FAO/TCP	-	52	50	60	-	188
FAO/DANIDA	-	-	-	489	412	901
WHO	-	155	205	244	244	1 060
UNICEF	212	451	1 070	990	1 076	3 922
UNFPA	335	149	804	127	43	1 312
UNCDF	189	474	1 900	4 100	-	7 067
WFP	593	2 862	2 900	3 000	3 100	14 565
Sub-Total	107 508	140 133	168 112	200 210	231 175	847 138
<u>UNDP (IFF)</u>						
	1 730	2 267	4 392	4 948	5 571	18 944
GRAND TOTAL	109 238	142 400	172 504	205 194	236 746	866 082

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Third, there should be a balanced development of the three regions of Malawi; and

Fourth, a greater participation of Malawian finance and management in the private sector is to be achieved.

12. The projected GDP growth is to be attained mainly by directing a large part of public expenditure to productive sectors, mainly agriculture, and to measures which support the productivity of small holders and increases in agricultural output and export, such as transportation, communications, public utilities and improved social services. An increase in the productivity of small holder agriculture through rural development projects is designed to expand cash income and wage employment in rural areas. This implies a preference for labour intensive projects. Moreover, since the population is concentrated in rural areas, the major concern of income policy is to avoid any major disparity between urban and rural incomes.

13. The approach towards realizing the objectives of balanced development of the three regions has the following principal elements:

- (i) To locate three of the four large agricultural development projects outside the Southern Region;
- (ii) To build roads in the Central and Northern Regions;
- (iii) To move the capital from Zomba to Lilongwe; and
- (iv) To promote industry in and around the new capital.

With its emphasis on growth, DEVPOL has combined the need for a long-term Malawian managerial and technical prominence in the development of the economy with the short-term, sustained contribution of a relatively expatriate dominated private sector, which is still seen as the motor of economic growth.

III. DESCRIPTION OF UNDP ASSISTANCE

A. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries

14. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy of Malawi, providing investment and employment opportunities for a large section of the population. Small-scale farmers abound, and there exists in addition a well-established private sector estate agriculture with viable managerial and technical know-how whose expertise is a source of innovation to the industry. The aim of the Government is to raise agricultural output not only for investment and employment purposes, but also to achieve self-sufficiency in food supply. To achieve this objective, available internal expertise and investment from the public sector are being mobilized in collaboration with external technical assistance.

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Completed project

Study of Movement and Storage of Grain Harvest (MLW/78/001)

15. This project was developed to assist the Government of Malawi in planning the transportation and storage of grain. A UNDP/FAO multi-disciplinary mission visited Malawi in 1979 and studied the facilities for the movement and storage of grain. Subsequently, the mission prepared its report and recommendations. Some of the recommendations are already being implemented under the Government's own efforts and other follow-up action is anticipated. UNDP contribution during this cycle is approximately \$60,000 for the two-month mission. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK5,000.

On-going projects

Veterinary Science (MLW/71/001)

16. This project is to assist the Government in providing technical and managerial skills in the field of veterinary science and has enabled Malawians to acquire professional training to degree level. By the end of 1981, three fellows will have studied to higher degree level. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$112,400. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK1,200.

Fisheries Expansion (MLW/75/019)

17. This project is to investigate the feasibility of establishing a fishing industry in the Northern Region of Malawi. It is a follow-up to MLW/71/516, Promotion of Integrated Fishery Development, which concentrated activities in the southern half of the country. Current efforts will attempt to work out a forecast of fish stock in the lake, particularly in the Central and Northern areas. Financial assistance schemes will also be examined if, in particular, the feasibility of commercial fish farming is confirmed. The study process will provide training for nationals in stock assessment and mechanized fishing techniques. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$1,749,900. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK322,238.

Livestock Development (MLW/75/020)

18. The final phase of a livestock development programme commenced in 1969, this project aimed at assisting the Government in establishing beef and dairy schemes. It has consolidated upon earlier activities in dairy plant development, livestock breeding, marketing and disease control. The last phase of activity has extended to the Central and Northern Regions of the country, resulting in closer association with the Government's recently approved National Rural Development Programme. The Government considers that future assistance in the livestock industry should be concerned with the introduction

of Meat and Dairy Boards, the improvement of the management of the dairy plants, and the strengthening of disease diagnosis, control and treatment measures. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is approximately \$1,728,400, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK1,209,190.

Nutrition Studies Unit (NSU) at Bunda College of Agriculture (MLW/77/008)

19. The objective of this project is to develop the teaching of nutrition to diploma and degree levels to agricultural students and to review and guide nutrition education in other institutions in Malawi. It is also expected to carry out studies and collect data relevant to the application of food and nutrition policy and to assist in evaluating nutritional programmes in the National Rural Development Programme. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$84,100 through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK20,000.

Assistance to Bunda College (MLW/77/009)

20. This project is identified to provide training up to degree and diploma levels in agriculture by strengthening the College and its programmes in teaching, research and faculty development. In turn, this will make an effective contribution to the National Rural Development Programme by improving the quality of management and extension support to small holder agriculture. Provision is also made for the in-service training of counterpart tutors. The merger of project MLW/77/008 with Bunda College is under serious consideration since this will strengthen the co-ordination of delivery. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$2,075,600. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK900,900.

Establishment of Tobacco Research and Development Organization (MLW/79/001)

21. The aim of this project is to set up a research organization to support the expansion of the tobacco industry, particularly the small grower sector. Research activities will promote the breeding of more suitable varieties for cultivation, pest and diseases control. The project will strengthen the co-ordination of research and extension services to the small holder, and assist in developing a core of national professional research staff, technicians and extension organization. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$365,000 through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK1,442,300.

New projects

Development of the Poultry Industry (MLW/79/018)

22. The major constraints to poultry production include lack of effective disease control, inadequate technical and managerial know-how, marketing arrangement and extension. The Government now wishes to rehabilitate the poultry industry to realize its full potential and has asked for UNDP assistance towards

this objective. The project will be supported by extensive in-service training programme which will be needed to support extension and assure a sustained development. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$350,000 through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK1,200,000.

Strengthening the Dairy Industry (MLW/80/002)

23. This project is intended to consolidate the organization and management aspects of work undertaken by project MLW/75/020 (Assistance to Livestock Production), namely, to support the establishment of a Dairy Board and develop a national capability to manage it, operate the dairy plants, and market the products. The need for further disease control and treatment measures will also be examined. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$587,000. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK120,000.

B. Development Policy, Planning and Administration

24. Development planning in Malawi is short-term, based on a three-year rolling public sector expenditure programme, with projections which map out development possibilities and the likely direction of economic growth. The main constraints to development administration, as in development planning, is manpower. There is absolute shortage in Malawi, resulting from the rapid expansion of public service administration since independence, with the further complication that changing management systems often demand new skills which are needed not only to operate an increasingly complex system, but also to plan it. The urgent need in this sector is more training to impart the ability which will enable young administrators to apply with skill the tools of economic management and development administration. The Government intends to initiate appropriate programmes with the advice of experts in this area, by drawing on UNDP support.

On-going project

UNCDF Project Appraisal Mission (MLW/78/006)

25. In 1979, the Government requested assistance in identifying suitable projects to receive capital grant investment that would contribute to the improvement of the living standards of the rural and poorer segments of the population. In the initial step, consultants were recruited with UNDP assistance to identify suitable projects and subsequently prepare appropriate feasibility studies to enable UNCDF consider financial assistance. Six projects were identified as follows: Rural Drinking Water Storage Dam (\$1,700,000); Rural Credit (\$1,000,000); Rehabilitation of the Disabled (\$1,000,000); Rural Health Posts (\$600,000); Irrigation Schemes (\$600,000); and Domestic Drinking Water Supply (\$450,000). UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$100,000. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK6,000.

New projects

Institute of Public Administration (MLW/79/006)

26. The rapid growth in economic and social development in Malawi is such that great strains are being imposed upon the public service system, especially in regard to the ever increasing and complex duties undertaken by the middle and senior level public servants. Consequently arrangements must be made to increase the facilities available for producing the quality and number of skilled manpower needed. The Government has therefore decided to establish the Institute of Public Administration, which will cater for the training and development needs of middle and senior level administrators and managers. The institution will serve both private and public sectors, with facilities for consultancy and research. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$200,000 up to 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK1,000.

Development and Economic Planning (MLW/79/010)

27. Development planning as currently practised in Malawi is based on a three-year "rolling" public sector programme. The practice of establishing a short and predictable resource base and expenditure targets has worked well for executing Ministries which need a firm and flexible framework as a basis for their programmes. Its weakness is in the co-ordination and monitoring of the long-term consequences of investment decisions. Accordingly, the reviewing system is being strengthened to improve economic management which will in turn require strengthening the machinery and its organization. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$384,600 through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK111,500.

Establishment of a National Documentation Centre (MLW/79/011)

28. The problems of storage, retrieval and exchange of information in Malawi have been exacerbated by recent measures of decentralization of Government offices following the founding of a new Capital City, Lilongwe. Government organizations requiring immediate information storage and retrieval facilities include the National Statistical Office, the National Research Council which is planning to establish a National Information Service with documentation services and the proposed new Institute of Public Administration. The Government has now approached UNDP for assistance in reviewing present and long-term requirements over the whole field. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$20,000 to support a study mission. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK5,000.

C. Human resources

29. Human resources constitute the linchpin of development in Malawi, first as the end-result, the welfare of which is a distinct objective of development policy and, secondly, as the instrument through which the implementation of schemes designed to realize economic progress and improved standards of living of the population can be achieved.

Health

30. Since Malawi became a sovereign state in 1964, priority has been given to extending the health services to the entire population. The National Health Plan of 1973 envisaged the development of health services so that every community of 2,000 population (mostly concentrated in the rural areas) will have a health post from which preventive health work and curative care facilities will be available. The changed emphasis to preventive health is to be supported by initiatives in health manpower development which UNDP/WHO/UNFPA are supporting. The programme combines family welfare programmes with the training of para-medical personnel, retraining and upgrading.

On-going project

Medical and Nursing Training (MLW/75/006)

31. The project will increase the output of well-trained para-medical, clinical officers and nurses, through established courses of training. Training includes post-graduate nursing education, counselling and guidance of candidates. The project has led to a follow-up Government request for a new project, MLW/79/009, Health Manpower Development, in which the nursing and clinical officer training programme will be integrated and new programmes in radiography and dentistry developed. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$432,700 through 1980. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK150,000.

New project

Health Manpower Development (MLW/79/009)

32. The objective of this project is to provide well-trained staff on whom the implementation of the preventive and curative programmes in the national Health Plan depend. The training will cover clinical officers, dental assistants and radiographer assistants. The programme will also train more registered midwives, as well as implement remedial and upgrading programmes for health personnel. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$476,400, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK1,143,850.

Education

33. The objectives of educational development in Malawi as outlined in the 1973-80 Education Plan are to relate the structure of education, in particular at post-primary level, to the needs of the economy and to develop curricula with greater relevance to the socio-economic needs of the environment. The measures designed to improve the quality of formal education include the upgrading of teachers, pre-service training, and an increase in enrolment at primary school teacher training colleges.

Completed project

Assistance to the University of Malawi (MLW/75/025)

34. This project was identified to assist the University in carrying out its academic training programme, and in training nationals in positions of senior university teaching and administration. It is expected to contribute to the development of post secondary education in the country. Two professors (on OPAS terms) with responsibilities for teaching and administration in the Department of History and Economics at Chancellor College had been provided for approximately three years which expired in August 1979. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$184,720, up to 1979. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK37,958.

On-going project

Primary Teacher Education and Curriculum Development (MLW/77/007)

35. This project will help upgrade the quality of teaching and developing curricula at the three Teachers' Training Colleges at Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzuzu and the Institute of Education, Domasi. The output will include a substantial number of upgraded teachers, teacher educators, school and college principals and education officers for the primary system. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$2,194,600, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK4,291,200.

New project

Co-ordinator of Education Studies (MLW/79/019)

36. The Government of Malawi has signed a Third Education Credit Agreement with IDA. The Agreement contains several components, including a provision for tracer studies of graduates of general secondary schools, teacher training, and commercial training programmes. The studies will also include school mapping, and the preparation of a National Education Plan. In addition, the co-ordinator will assist in the monitoring and evaluation of projects financed under the Development Credit Agreement. Government has requested UNDP to provide the Co-ordinator. UNDP assistance requested during this cycle will be \$105,900, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK60,000.

Social Services

On-going project

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (MLW/77/015)

37. This project aims at removing disabled persons, including handicapped school leavers within the working age range, from dependency on public assistance by

training them for suitable employment. Activities comprise planning and establishing production programmes at rehabilitation centres which will impart skills prior to resettlement. UNDP assistance requested during this cycle will be \$283,100 up to 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK13,176.

D. Human settlements

38. The momentum of economic and social change in both urban and rural areas is reflected in the several development programmes sited in different localities in the country. They include small holder schemes under the National Rural Development Programme, strategic road development programmes, rural growth centres and schemes for developing district centres. These projects involve land use, regional and physical planning questions which should be adequately examined before individual investment decisions are taken. Secondly, balanced regional development as foreseen in DEVPOL requires that the siting of infrastructure development schemes, including those that will attract extensive labour use, will be directed towards those areas of the country that have not hitherto benefitted adequately from national development efforts.

New projects

National and Regional Physical Planning (MLW/T9/012)

39. In the past the siting of infrastructure projects, some of them attracting intensive labour use, has not been spaced in a manner which fully implements the policy of balanced regional development. The Government therefore has decided to strengthen the regional and physical planning system to enable it to cope effectively with orderly development requirements. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$419,000. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK250,000.

Low Cost Rural Housing (MLW/T9/014)

40. The Government is requesting assistance to develop a large-scale rural housing improvement programme. The project will be developed in a phased approach, the first phase of which is to establish the machinery for a much enlarged second phase which should commence with the construction of demonstration housing units. A third phase in which the project would be fully operational will consist of a low cost, self-help scheme in all three regions of the country. Financial assistance may be sought from UNCDF. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$600,000 through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK40,000.

E. Industry

41. Government's policy on industrial development has hitherto centred largely on the development of import-substitution industries. So far, the performance of manufacturing and processing has been modest. Secondly, industrial

development has been rather ad hoc without sufficient planning. Additional constraint is the dearth of investment finance and managerial know-how. The long-term industrialization programme to be drawn up in collaboration with UNDP/UNIDO will, *inter alia*, recommend new opportunities for growth in import-substitution and supply-based industries, a strategy for the adaptation and transfer of technology, and the establishment of a planning machinery in the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism.

On-going projects

Agro-Industrial Management Training (MLW/72/010)

42. This project was developed in 1973 to enable Malawians to obtain suitable qualifications for managerial posts, in line with the Government's policy on localization. By the end of 1980 ten fellows will have received high level training abroad. No further assistance is anticipated. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$64,600, through 1980. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK15,000.

Technicians for Woodpulp Industry (MLW/75/001)

43. Pre-investment studies (MLW/72/009) financed by UNDP and executed by the World Bank and FAO have established the economic viability of a pulp mill with its benefit to the country in foreign exchange earnings and employment opportunities. In its early stages of operation the mill will depend on expatriate managers and technicians. The objective of this project is to train Malawians to fill key posts in the fields of civil, chemical, mechanical and electrical engineering. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$952,300, through 1980. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK57,130.

Commissioner for Industrial Development (OPAS) (MLW/75/009)

44. The aim of this operational assistance was to support the Government of Malawi in strengthening the Division of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism responsible for industrial programming and promotion, as well as training. The operational assistance phased out in 1978 following localization while training will continue until completed in 1979. UNDP contribution during the current cycle will be \$109,700, through 1979. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK13,720.

Training of Hotel and Catering Staff (MLW/75/013)

45. One of the pre-requisites for a successful tourist industry is the provision of hotel and catering services. In 1975 the Government decided that these facilities be provided immediately with UNDP support. The project has been operational for approximately three years. The direction of expansion of the current training programme is one of the areas to be examined by the tourism feasibility study

which UNDP is also supporting. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$812,200, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK200,000.

National Institute for Vocational Training, Entrepreneurship and Management Development (MLW/77/006)

46. As part of the Government's policy for human resources development, this project has been identified to prepare artisans for service trades, and to identify persons with potential who could be trained in entrepreneurial and managerial skills for self-employment. It is anticipated that the outputs would alleviate serious skill dearth in essential occupations in the economy, create new employment opportunities in the less developed and the rural areas of Malawi, and accelerate localization in occupations still dominated by expatriates. For this purpose a Vocational and Entrepreneurship/Management Training Institute is to be established. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is approximately \$2,257,600. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK800,521.

Development of Brickmaking and Inventory of Industrial Ceramic Raw Materials (MLW/78/003)

47. This project is aimed at exploiting the extensive industrial clay material in the country. It will provide for improved manufacturing techniques in the heavy clay industry, the training of extension, technical and professional personnel for the industry, and the exploration and testing of reserves of ceramic raw material. The project was identified under SIS. UNDP contribution under IPF during this cycle will be \$548,300, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK148,000.

New project

Small-Scale Industries Adviser (MLW/79/020)

48. The organization and planning of small-scale industry is based in the small-scale industry Unit of the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism. The duties of the Unit are to promote the policy and execute measures necessary for the development of Malawian small enterprises. Such measures include identification of potential entrepreneurs suitable for development information services for small-scale investors, research into suitable technology for small-scale industry and opportunities for integration and joint ventures. These functions will be discharged under the adviser who will also train a successor. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$120,000 through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK11,000.

F. Natural resources

49. The principal resources of Malawi include its fertile agricultural land, its extensive forest, lake fishing areas with their tourist attractions and

the Shire River which supplies hydro-electricity to the nation. This resource is under continuing exploitation. Hydrological services are geared to the monitoring and exploitation of the huge water resources of the lake and rivers, and their application to the economic development of the country. In recent months, the rising level of the lake has added a fresh dimension to the complex task of hydrological monitoring and the regular collection and assessment of data have emerged as a distinct planning tool.

50. Within the priorities identified in the International Decade for Drinking Water and Sanitation, Malawi will be producing her first National Water Resources Master Plan, with the assistance of UNDP/WHO/FAO.

51. The country has no major mining industry, although the Mulanje bauxite deposits offer some potential that is still to be assessed. However, the development of Malawi's scarce energy resources is now of high priority. The increasing cost of fuel to a land-locked country has brought exploration efforts to the fore and Malawi is one of 28 countries responding favourably to General Assembly resolution 32/176 (1977) with an invitation to a mineral assessment exploration mission to examine the potential for fuel and non-fuel minerals.

On-going projects

Meteorological Forecasting (MLW/68/015)

52. The aim of this project is to train national personnel to fill responsible posts within the Meteorological Department. Assistance has therefore been sought to provide fellowships abroad for training in data processing, climatology, agrometeorology, and forecasting. The project which was developed since 1972 is now scheduled for completion at the end of 1981 and will have trained 20 fellows in the above fields. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$167,700, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK15,000.

Water Resource Survey of the Lake Malawi Catchment (OPAS) (MLW/71/518)

53. The principal objective of this project is to establish facilities for the accurate collection and evaluation of data for the water balance of Lake Malawi, to provide in-service training, and to develop appropriate methods for the assessment of water balance in Lake Malawi catchment. The project has immediate relevance and priority especially in its flood security aspects. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$205,300 up to 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK223,250.

Climatologist (OPAS) (MLW/75/016)

54. The aim of this project is to establish essential services in the field of climatology, responding to the need of various agricultural, hydrological, aviation and similar areas requiring the application of meteorological services. The assistance requested by the Government is of an operational character, in

addition to training Malawians. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be approximately \$90,600, to 1980. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK16,979.

Advancement of Hydrological Services (OPAS)(MLW/77/012)

55. The project is intended to strengthen the organization of the Government for water resources development, planning and management. It will carry out systematic planning of water resources development and utilization as well as publish hydrological data on an annual basis. The activities are closely related to national programmes for the United Nations Decade on Drinking Water and Sanitation. UNDP assistance requested during this cycle will be \$343,600, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK776,200.

New projects

Assessment of Requirements for Mineral and Energy Exploration (MLW/79/007)

56. The Government of Malawi has requested an assessment mission under General Assembly resolution 32/176 (1977) to take stock of the results of mineral exploration to date, review available information, as well as examine the country's capacity for absorbing additional exploration efforts. It is anticipated that a mission composed of two consultants, in addition to assessing the exploration needs and the costs involved, will also identify high-priority projects. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is for the support to the consultancy mission, estimated at \$15,000. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK10,000.

G. Transportation and communications

57. A relatively well developed road system has been established to support agriculture and rural development, and generally to build up a network of national communication. However, the abundant transportation facilities which Lake Malawi offers for freighting and for reliable contact to remote areas of the country has still to be fully developed. A restructured maritime training scheme is being developed to produce trained crews and engineering staff to man lake vessels on which the Government is increasing investment to serve lake transportation.

58. The main constraints to civil aviation in Malawi are the dearth of financial resources and trained manpower. In 1975, ICAO identified training needs to the value of approximately \$2.5 million over a five-year period. However, this size of investment can only be met if substantial external assistance would be available to supplement the current UNDP effort which is providing the bulk of training at international level. While acknowledging the problem of resources, the availability of suitable trainees is a further complication in assessing the ability of the Government to realise fully the training objectives to be met by fellowships tenable overseas, even under current UNDP/ICAO programme.

59. In the short-term, alternatives must now include closer co-ordination of the facilities for training recognising, in particular, the need to broaden the resource base for advanced training by strengthening first-level on-the-job training tenable locally, which also has distinct advantages in economy, relevance and higher output potential. The Government is pursuing with UNDP/ICAO the possibility of bilateral support to enable the development of a phased training-need plan that will relate the programmes available locally to those for training abroad.

60. The expanded demand for telecommunication links generated by recent level of economic development has emphasized the need for improved penetration; an increase in the number of exchange lines from 10,000 to 60,000 by the year 1980; and the training of managerial and technical personnel.

On-going projects

Civil Aviation Training (MLW/68/019)

61. Civil aviation training in Malawi started since 1972. The aim is to provide nationals capable of operating and maintaining equipment and services to ensure the safety and economy of Civil Aviation activities. The rapid expansion of air transport, including the new airport to be constructed at Lilongwe, has also called for a rapid modernization of facilities and the training of personnel. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$94,547. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK10,000.

Marine Staff Training (MLW/75/014)

62. To meet the increasing pressure on bulk transportation, and the servicing of remote rural development projects, more technically competent staff to man the expanding Lake Malawi services will be necessary. Secondly, lake transportation is a sensitive area to the country's economy where self-reliance is of urgent policy interest. This project is intended to train technically competent staff to man the vessels. Thirdly, a local training institution is planned with the assistance of UNDP so as to accelerate the output of qualified staff. This fellowship programme will also train Malawi counterparts and future instructors. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$815,360. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK100,740.

Postal Training (MLW/75/022)

63. To improve the organization and standard of postal services provided in Malawi, this project has been identified to provide higher level specialized training in Postal Administration and Management for six Malawians and for one in philately during the period 1976-1979. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$58,600. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK6,000.

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Civil Aviation Fellowships Programme (MLW/77/001)

64. This is a second phase in the training effort under Civil Aviation and an attempt to implement at least some of the recommendations of the UNDP/ICAO Training Needs Surveys in Civil Aviation. The significant features of this phase include advanced courses in safety measures, management, post-graduate training in aerodrome engineering and air worthiness. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$870,300, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK172,710.

New projects

Radio Frequency Management and Radio Monitoring (MLW/79/002)

65. This project is developed to establish a national radio regulatory bureau and radio-monitoring services. It will also assist in preparing recommendations for the management of radio frequency usage, the development of legislation concerning the national use of radio communications, and the training of nationals. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$232,000, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK664,200.

Satellite Communications (MLW/79/003)

66. The objective of this project is to improve the quality of the external telecommunications services and to provide adequate outlets to meet both present and future needs. It will provide for the generation and maintenance of the country's standard B satellite earth station and assist with the training of national engineers and technicians. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$124,900, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK133,400.

International Traffic Accounting and Tariffs (MLW/79/004)

67. This project will assist in developing a national capability in the field of international telecommunication traffic accounting and tariffs. Expert assistance will review the tariff structure and accounting system at present in use and submit proposals for the introduction of new tariffs. Nationals will be trained to operate the system introduced. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$61,500, through 1980. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK40,500.

Telecommunications Development Planning (MLW/79/005)

68. Steady growth in development activities has necessitated a corresponding expansion of the national telecommunication network. The immediate need is to plan for the entire network and its growth over the period 1980 - 2000, to analyse the existing structure, establish demand forecasts and organize the

data required for detailed costing. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$169,000, through 1980. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK53,000.

H. Miscellaneous

On-going projects

Credit Accounting Personnel (MLW/75/026)

69. National Rural Development Programme (NRDP) projects are supported by credit facilities through which small holder farmers will have access to farm inputs. The financial transactions will operate on a commercial accounting system. There is therefore a need for fully trained cadre of accountants to supervise the operation. This project has been developed to train suitable Malawian-University graduates in accountancy, comprising on-the-job and in-service programmes. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle will be \$252,100 through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK100,000.

Antiquities Development Programme (MLW/77/003)

70. This project has been developed to assist the Department of Antiquities to mount suitable service for educational and tourism purposes by providing training for professional and sub-professional staff. The project entails a fellowship leading to PhD in archaeology/palaeontology, fellowships for sub-professionals in archaeological draughtsmanship, and display arrangement, as well as equipment to carry out field investigations in Malawi. The whole programme is scheduled for completion in 1981. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$92,500, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK50,000.

Development of Accountants (MLW/77/016)

71. The aim of this project is to contribute the output of middle-level professional manpower with accounting and management skills. A Malawi College of Accountancy is to be established to run and operate part-time programmes for accounting staff at Lilongwe and Blantyre, and to supplement practising accountants, in the Public Service and in the private sector. The College will also contribute to the development of Malawian capability in professional accountancy and management education. UNDP contribution requested during this cycle is \$501,300, through 1981. Estimated Government contribution in kind: MK179,350.

IV. RELATIONSHIP WITH ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERCOUNTRY AND GLOBAL LEVELS

72. The Government will continue to draw on the resources under regional, and inter-regional co-operation projects as long as these meet the objectives of

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national development. These projects have effectively supplemented the national IPF and there are some in the pipeline which may act as "seed" investment for large-scale follow-up by the National IPF. The Government has hosted a number of international activities organized by the United Nations system, including the recent UNCTAD Tea Seminar, supported others abroad, and maintains co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Multinational Programming and Operation Centre.

73. On specific projects, the Post and Telecommunications Training Centre at Blantyre has not only contributed towards the training of technical staff in Malawi, but also provides opportunity for consultation with neighbouring participating countries in common training requirements in different aspects of communications. At national level, the project complements increasing investment in telecommunications by the provision of skills. There are prospects for exchanging staff at different levels which will enable participating countries to share limited skills to mutual benefit and increase self-reliance on a sub-regional basis. The Government of Malawi has also been participating in the Red Locust Organization (RAF/77/033). Malawi is vulnerable to these pests and the Government believes that the approach directed by this project could minimise the incidence of outbreak in the country.

74. A new UNDP/UNCTAD project, RAF/77/017, Assistance to Transit Transport for the Land-locked Developing Countries of the Southern Africa Region, being developed to assist land-locked developing countries in Africa in improving transportation routes is to be based in Malawi. This project has a special appeal in view of the problems encountered by this country in the transportation of heavy goods. The project will facilitate co-operation with countries which control access routes to the sea.

Basic resources	693	1,107	1,206	3,326	10
Human settlements	-	610	409	1,219	6
Industry	1,107	1,742	1,817	5,066	23
Statistical expenditure	225	224	245	694	3
Transport and communications	423	731	726	1,880	12
Miscellaneous	172	222	181	575	3
Total	2,620	3,636	3,555	12,750	57

(1) Second cycle IPF of \$19,750,000 less overexpenditure in 1976 of \$1,806,000 and less expenditure in 1977 and 1978 of \$3,571,000 gives second cycle IPF resources available for programming for the 1979-81 period of \$14,965,678

ANNEX I
FINANCIAL SUMMARY

1.	<u>Resources taken into account for programming</u>	(\$ 000)
1.	IPF resources available for 1979-1981 ⁽¹⁾	14,967
2.	Provision for adequate programming	<u>2,567</u>
3.	Total resources taken into account	<u>17,564</u>

11. Use of resources

Programmed (all sectors)

(a) On-going projects 697

(b) New projects included in the country programme 3,067

Total resources programmed 17,564

111. Annual financial distribution of programme by sector (\$ 000)

Sector	Programmed				
	1979	1980	1981	Total	Percent
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1,590	1,838	1,868	5,296	30
Development policy, planning and administration	223	432	50	705	4
Human resources	653	1,367	1,306	3,326	19
Human settlements	-	610	409	1,019	6
Industry	1,107	1,742	1,217	4,066	23
Natural resources	235	224	145	604	3
Transport and communications	435	735	724	1,894	11
Miscellaneous	178	222	254	654	4
Total	4,421	7,170	5,973	17,564	100

- (1) Second cycle IPF of \$ 19,750,000 less overexpenditure in first cycle of \$ 806,000 and less expenditure in 1977 and 1978 of \$ 3,977,322 gives second cycle IPF resources available for programming for the 1979-81 period of \$ 14,966,678

ANNEX II

LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP FINANCIAL INPUTS FOR THE PERIOD 1977 - 1981

COUNTRY : MALAWI

Estimated Government Inputs in Kind (MK 000) IPF : US \$18,944 MILLION
Estimated UNDP Inputs (\$ 000)

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total 1977-81	Activities by Sector	Total 1977-81	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Sub-Total
A. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY													
(a) Completed Projects													
1	-	-	-	-	1	1. Forestry Training	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	20	2. Livestock/Dairy Improvement	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3. Fisheries Biology	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
-	2	3	-	-	5	4. Movement and Storage of Grain	60	-	5	55	-	-	55
21	2	3	-	-	26	Sub-Total (a)	70	10	5	55	-	-	55
(b) On-going Projects													
1	-	-	-	-	1	1. Veterinary Science	113	5	17	35	30	25	91
42	80	80	40	322	322	2. Fisheries Expansion	1,750	287	482	424	448	109	981
240	300	300	180	1,210	1,210	3. Livestock Development	1,728	461	506	612	130	19	761
-	5	5	5	20	20	4. Nutrition Studies Unit	85	-	11	28	33	13	74
5	30	289	288	901	901	Bunda College							
-	-	654	418	370	1,442	5. Assistance to Bunda College	2,075	6	37	403	784	845	2,032
-	-	-	-	-	-	6. Tobacco Research and Development	365	-	-	32	131	202	365
288	415	1,328	982	883	3,896	Sub-Total (b)	6,116	759	1,053	1,535	1,556	1,213	4,304

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ANNEX II (Continued)

LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP FINANCIAL INPUTS FOR THE PERIOD 1977 - 1981

IPF : US \$18,944 MILLION

COUNTRY : MALAWI

Estimated Government Inputs in Kind (MK 000)

Estimated UNDP Inputs (\$ 000)

Estimated Government Inputs in Kind (Mk 000)												
1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total 1977-81	Activities by Sector	Total 1977-81	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 Sub-Total
(c) New projects												
-	-	-	500	700	1,200	1. Poultry Development	350	-	-	-	150	200 350
-	-	-	60	60	120	2. Strengthening Dairy Industry	587	-	-	-	132	455 587
-	-	-	560	760	1,320	Sub-Total(c)	937	-	-	-	282	655 937
309	417	1,331	1,542	1,643	5,242	Total Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	7,123	769	1,058	1,590	1,838	1,868 5,296
B. DEVELOPMENT POLICY, PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION												
(a) On-going project												
-	-	4	2	-	6	1. UNCDF Project Appraisal Mission	100	-	-	68	32	- 100
-	-	4	2	-	6	Sub-Total (a)	100	-	-	68	32	- 100
(b) New projects												
-	-	-	1	-	1	1. Public Administration Institute	200	-	-	-	150	50 200
-	-	50	62	-	112	2. Development Planning	385	-	-	150	235	- 385
-	-	-	5	-	5	3. National Documentation Centre	20	-	-	5	15	- 20
-	-	50	68	-	118	Sub-Total (b)	605	-	-	155	400	50 605
-	-	54	70	-	124	Total Development Policy, Planning and Administration	705	-	-	223	432	50 705

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ANNEX II (Continued)

LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP FINANCIAL INPUTS FOR THE PERIOD 1977 - 1981

COUNTRY : MALAWI
 Estimated Government Inputs in Kind (MK 000)
 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1977-81 Total
 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1977-81 1978 1979 1980 1981 Sub-Total

1977 : US \$18,944 MILLION

Estimated UNDP Inputs (\$ 000)

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total 1977-81	Activities by Sector	Total 1977-81	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Sub-Total
C. HUMAN RESOURCES													
Health													
(a) On-going project													
30	45	45	30	-	150	1. Medical and Nursing	433	66	137	175	55	-	230
30	45	45	30	-	150	Sub-Total (a)	433	66	137	175	55	-	230
(b) New project													
-	-	-	572	572	1,144	1. Health Manpower	477	-	-	-	219	258	477
-	-	-	572	572	1,144	Sub-Total (b)	477	-	-	-	219	258	477
30	45	45	602	572	1,294	Sub-Total Health	910	66	137	175	274	258	707
Education													
(a) Completed projects													
6	-	-	-	-	6	1. Education Planning	14	14	-	-	-	-	-
12	13	13	-	-	38	2. University of Malawi	184	55	65	64	-	-	64
18	13	13	-	-	44	Sub-Total (a)	198	69	65	64	-	-	64
(b) On-going project													
-	-	970	1,660	1,661	4,291	1. Teacher Education/ Curriculum Development	2,194	4	10	304	926	950	2,180
-	-	-	-	-	-	Sub-Total (b)	2,194	4	10	304	926	950	2,180

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ANNEX II (Continued)

LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP FINANCIAL INPUTS FOR THE PERIOD 1977 - 1981

COUNTRY : MALAWI

Estimated Government Inputs in Kind (MK 000)

Estimated UNDP Inputs (\$ 000)

IFF : US \$18,944 MILLION

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total 1977-81	Activities by Sec jr	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Sub-Total
(c) New project												
-	-	-	30	30	60	1. Education Co-ordinator	-	-	-	41	65	106
-	-	-	30	30	60	Sub-Total (c)	-	-	-	41	65	106
18	13	983	1,690	1,691	4,395	Sub-Total Education	73	75	368	967	1,015	2,350
Social Services												
On-going project												
-	2	5	5	1	13	1. Vocational Rehabilitation	-	14	110	126	33	269
-	2	5	5	1	13	Sub-Total Social Services	-	14	110	126	33	269
48	60	1,033	2,297	2,264	5,702	Total Human Resources	139	226	653	1,367	1,306	3,326
E. INDUSTRY												
(a) On-going projects												
4	1	5	5	-	15	1. Agro-Industrial Management	18	2	13	32	-	45
14	15	14	14	-	57	2. Woodpulp Industry	226	272	242	213	-	455
5	5	4	-	-	14	3. Industrial Development	47	37	25	-	-	25
40	40	40	40	40	200	4. Training Hotel/ Catering Staff	99	98	123	239	253	615
-	-	372	234	195	801	5. National Institute for Vocational Training	-	-	614	963	681	2,258
-	-	40	51	57	148	6. Brickmaking Industry	-	-	90	241	217	548
						Sub-Total (a)	390	409	1,107	1,688	1,151	3,946

ANNEX II (Continued)

LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP FINANCIAL INPUTS FOR THE PERIOD 1977 - 1981

COUNTRY : MALAWI

Estimated Government Inputs in Kind (MK 000)

IPF : US \$18,944 MILLION
Estimated UNDP Inputs (\$ 000)

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total 1977-81	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Sub-Total
(b) New project											
-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	54	66	120
-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	54	66	120
63	61	475	349	298	1,246			1,107	1,742	1,217	4,066
Total Industry											
					4,865	390	409				
F. NATURAL RESOURCES											
(a) Completed project											
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-
(b) On-going projects											
3	3	3	3	3	15	23	33	43	51	18	112
45	45	45	45	43	223	49	49	52	41	14	107
5	4	5	3	-	17	33	11	29	18	-	47
-	26	250	250	250	776	-	21	96	114	113	323
53	78	303	301	296	1,031	105	114	220	224	145	589

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ANNEX II (Continued)

LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP FINANCIAL INPUTS FOR THE PERIOD 1977 - 1981

COUNTRY : MALAWI

IP7 : US \$18,944 MILLION

Estimated Government Inputs in Kind (MK 000)

Estimated UNDP Inputs (\$ 000)

1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Total 1977-81	Activities by Sector	Total 1977-81	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Sub-Total
(c) New project													
-	-	10	-	-	10	1. Mineral and Energy Exploration	15	-	-	15	-	-	15
-	-	10	-	-	10	Sub-Total (c)	15	-	-	15	-	-	15
53	78	313	301	296	1,041	Total Natural Resources	825	107	114	235	224	145	604
G. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS													
(a) Completed project													
8	-	-	-	-	8	1. Civil Aviation	47	47	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	8	Sub-Total (a)	47	47	-	-	-	-	-
(b) On-going projects													
4	2	4	-	-	10	1. Civil Aviation Training	95	55	6	34	-	-	34
20	20	20	21	20	101	2. Marine Staff Training	815	19	38	58	350	350	758
2	2	2	-	-	6	3. Postal Training	59	28	16	15	-	-	15
43	43	43	43	1	173	4. Civil Aviation Fellow- ships Programme	870	126	245	320	172	7	499
69	67	69	64	21	290	Sub-Total (b)	1,839	228	305	427	552	357	1,306

ANNEX II (Continued)

COUNTRY : MALAWI
LIST OF PROJECTS WITH ESTIMATED GOVERNMENT AND UNDP FINANCIAL INPUTS FOR THE PERIOD 1977 - 1981
Estimated Government Inputs in Kind (MK 000) IFF : US \$18,944 MILLION

Estimated UNDP Inputs (\$ 000)					
1977 1978		1979 1980 1981		Total 1977-81	
		Activities by Sector		1977 1978	
		Total 1977-81		1979 1980 1981 Sub-Total	
(c) New projects					
1. Radio Frequency Management		232		-	
2. Satellite Communications		125		8	
3. International Traffic Accounting		62		-	
4. Telecommunication Planning		169		-	
Sub-Total (c)		588		8	
Total Transport and Communications		2,474		435	
		305		735	
		724		1,894	
H. MISCELLANEOUS					
On-going projects					
1. Credit Accounting		252		24	
2. Antiquities Development		92		22	
3. Development of Accountants		502		132	
Total Miscellaneous		846		178	
		41		222	
		151		254	
		654			
GRAND TOTAL		21,562		4,421	
		1,735		7,170	
		2,263		5,973	
		17,564			

ANNEX III

ASSISTANCE TO MALAWI BY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS OTHER THAN UNDP

Sector : Agriculture

Project No./Activity/ Title	Source of Assistance	Duration	Planned Commitment US\$	Nature of Assistance and Location
PRO/303/1/FAO/TCP/A - Tissue Culture Consultants	FAO/TCP	3 months	28,000	To train research officers in tissue culture techniques
PRO/303/1/FAO/TCP/B - Training Irrigation Engineers	FAO/TCP	One year	62,000	Practical on-the-job training for the staff of Irrigation Branch
PRO/303/1/FAO/TCP/C - East Coast Fever Immunization	FAO/TCP	One year	100,000	Assistance in Assistance in immunization
MLM/T9/002 - Rural Credit For Smallholder Farmers	UNCDF		1,100,000	To provide short-term credit to Smallholder farmers
MLM/T9/005 - Smallholder Irrigation Scheme	UNCDF	2-3 years	648,000	To provide equipment for smallholder irrigation schemes
WFP/MLM/2194 - Dairy Industry Development	WFP	5 years	691,000	Expansion of commercial milk plant capacity
WFP/MLM/2145/exp. - Forestry Development	WFP	3 years	2,455,700	To assist in recruiting and maintaining stable work-force on the Vipha Plateau

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DP/GC/MLW/R.2

Annex III

English

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ANNEX III

Sector : Development Policy, Planning and Administration

Project No./Activity/ Title	Source of Assistance	Duration	Planned Commitment US\$	Nature of Assistance and Location
MLW/78/P01 Household and Labour Force Survey	UNFPA	3 years	122,600	Assistance in Population Census
MLW/79/P01 - UNFPA Annual Programme Support	UNFPA	6 months	4,200	Provision for one Finance Assistant based in UNDP Office
MLW/78/P02 Population Census Mapping Capability	UNFPA	3 years	66,600	Up-dating Population Census maps for 1987 Population Census enumeration
MLW/79/P02 Population Census Support	UNFPA	1.5 years	234,000	To process 1977 Population Census data
MLW/79/P04 Senior Statistician (Demography) OFAS	UNFPA	2 years	70,000	Head for Demography section National Statistics Office
MLW/79/P03 Demographic Unit at Chancellor College	UNFPA	-	-	Assistance to Chancellor for teaching and research
MLW/78/001 Construction of Storage facilities for WFP commodities	UNCDF	6 months	158,000	To improve existing WFP storage facilities close to Lilongwe

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ANNEX III

Sector : Human Resources

Project No./Activity/ Title	Source of Assistance	Duration	Planned Commitment US\$	Nature of Assistance and Location
MLW/74/C31 Health and Credit Facilities	UNCDF	3 years	1,600,000	Multi-purpose credit and health facility in rural areas
MLW/79/C04 Construction of Health Posts in Rural Areas	UNCDF		600,000	To establish health posts in the rural areas of Dowa and Dedza
MLW/78/P03 (Phase 2) Maternal and Child Health	UNFPA	3 years	1,224,442	Improvement of health facilities for mothers and children
WFP/MLW/525/exp. Feeding in Public Health Centres	WFP	9 years	10,660,000	To improve nutritional standards
MLW/78/P03 Maternal and Child Health	UNFPA	1-2 years	170,322	To strengthen existing MCH Programs
MLW/79/C03 Vocational Rehabilitation Training Centre (Mogamero)	UNCDF		1,100,000	Assistance in the training of handicapped persons at Mogamero
MLW/08/HH 11 Maternal and Child Health	UNICEF	3 years	865,300	Extension and upgrading of health facilities
MLW/08/HH 52 BCG Vaccination Programme	UNICEF	3 years	46,000	BCG immunisation

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DP/GC/MLW/R.2

Annex III

English

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ANNEX III

Sector : Human Resources

Project No./Activity/ Title	Source of Assistance	Duration	Planned Commitment US\$	Nature of Assistance and Location
MLW/G8/EE 11 Curriculum Development	UNICEF	3 years	270,000	To create a permanent process of curriculum evaluation and development
MLW/G8/EE 14 Teacher Training	UNICEF	3 years	177,900	Pre-Service courses for temporary teachers
MLW/G8/VV 40 Women's Education and Training	UNICEF	3 years	404,800	To improve health nutrition and Child care
MLW/G8/PP 10 Monitoring and Evaluation	UNICEF	3 years	150,000	To monitor and evaluate social development projects
MLW/G8/1 Integrated Basic Services for Children	UNICEF	3 years	471,000	To provide social services in an integrated and comprehensive manner
WFP/MLW/228/11 Assistance to Malawi Young Pioneers	WFP	3 years	1,440,300	Assistance in rural development through vocational training and settlement
WFP/MLW/2423 Multi-Purpose Training	WFP	5 years	1,695,100	To assist the Government in a programme designed to improve the utilization and training of rural labour force

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ANNEX III

Sector : Human Resources

Project No./Activity/ Title	Source of Assistance	Duration	Planned Commitment US\$	Nature of Assistance and Location
MAL SHS 01 Development of Health Services	WHO	8 years	not available	Provision of Medical Officer, a Technical Officer, supplies and equipment
MAL 4801 Physical Rehabilitation	WHO	6 years	"	One orthopaedic technical supplies, and equipment
MAL HMD 099 Fellowships	WHO	8 years	"	Advanced nursing fellowships mid-wifery and orthotics
NUT 3.2.2 Nutrition	WHO	-	"	Improvement of nutrition in Malawi
EPI 4.1.5. - Expanded Programme on Immunization	WHO	-	"	Expanded programme on immunization
TDR 4.1.6. Special programme for research and training in tropical diseases	WHO	-	"	Research and training in tropical diseases
BSM 5.1.2. Basic Sanitary measures	WHO	-	"	Improvement of basic sanitary facilities

**DP/GC/
MLW/R.2/
Corr.1**

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Fiche**

UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME



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6 June 1980
Original: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twenty-seventh session
June 1980
Agenda item 6 (b)

Country and intercountry programming and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR
MALAWI

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Malawi
for the period January 1979 - December 1981

Page 3, paragraph (iv)

The Trade Balance should read: -5160 million

Annex I

Under II. Use of resources the total for on-going projects should read: 13,697

Annex II, page 1

Under (b) On-going Projects: the 1979 column for 1. Veterinary Science should read: 36

Annex II, page 4

The following two projects should appear under sector D. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS between Total Human Resources and E. INDUSTRY:

Estimated UNDP inputs (\$ '000)

		Total					
Activities by Sector		1977-81	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
D. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS							
<u>New Projects</u>							
1.	Physical Planning	419	-	-	209	210	-
2.	Low Cost Rural Housing	600	-	-	-	400	200
Total Human Settlements		1 019	-	-	209	610	200

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



UNDP

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DP/GC/MLW/R.2/RECOMMENDATION
24 March 1980

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GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twenty-seventh session
June 1980

Agenda Item 6 (b)

Country and intercountry programming and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

Note by the Administrator

Programme period

1979-1981

IPF for 1977-1981

\$ 19.75 million

I. Nature of the programming exercise

1. For approximately 10 months the Malawi Government and the Office of the Resident Representative in Lilongwe carried out a series of consultations with a view to identifying the sectoral priorities for the programming of UNDP resources, following agreement that a three-year Country Programme for Malawi should be prepared for approval by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1980. The External Aid Section of the Ministry of Finance, in collaboration with the Development Division of the Office of the President, outlined the strategy of the Government in utilizing the balance of programme resources for 1979-1981. The priority established the successful completion of projects begun since the commencement of the cycle, as developed in relation to the priorities in the Government's Statement of Development Policies in 1971-1980.

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These continuing projects are intended to promote agriculture, rural development, generate employment and income, and advance the living standard of the rural population. They should be seen as part of a concerted effort of which the National Rural Development Programme is the focal point for co-ordination and delivery. Ad hoc missions were organized to review on-going projects and modify them. These missions were supplemented by additional assistance from experts serving in Malawi. One of these missions was in the field of storage and transportation of produce; another was in rural low income housing and regional planning, and a third in development planning and administration.

2. On 4 October 1979, a final round-up meeting, presided over by the External Aid Section of the Ministry of Finance was held at Lilongwe to finalize projects identified for UNDP assistance. Representatives of various Organizations of the United Nations system, including a staff member from the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa, participated. The Government reiterated its priorities at that meeting, identifying the key areas as integrated rural development and human resources. The conclusions of the meeting were taken into consideration in finalizing the Country Programme.

II. Relation of the Country Programme to national development objectives

3. The Government's Statement of Development Policies, which is the national plan document, indicates four main long-term development objectives. The first aims at 8 per cent growth in the GDP, to be attained by increased public expenditure in agriculture and supporting sectors; the second objective is to raise the living standard of the rural population, while the third is to achieve a balanced development of the three regions of the country. Finally, Malawian finance and management are to be accorded a greater participation in the private sector of the economy.

4. To increase the employment opportunities, and thus raise the living standards of the rural population approximating to 90 per cent of the national total, the Government launched the National Rural Development Programme as a vehicle for the delivery of an integrated rural development strategy, consisting of the identification of focal growth points to sustain high productivity projects, mainly in agriculture, the choice of investment on an assessed economic justification and the provision of economic and social infrastructure to create the environment that is conducive to efficiency. Already operational in the complex of integrated rural development schemes are the Lilongwe Agricultural Development Project, the Shire Valley Development Project and the Karonga Rural Development Project.

5. All these projects share similar characteristics and objectives which are to create employment opportunities and raise the living standard of the rural population. In addition, they have been strategically sited to further the development objective of balanced regional development. Thus, the Lower Shire Valley Development Project is situated in the Southern Region; Lilongwe Agricultural

Development Project in the Central Region; and Karonga Rural Development Project in the Northern Region. Also aimed at balanced regional development is the founding of the capital city of Lilongwe.

6. In pursuing measures aimed at realizing increased Malawian managerial and financial participation in the private sector, the Government recognises the historical dominance of foreign interests in the private sector, the dearth of local risk capital and managerial know-how. Malawians are to acquire experience through small-scale industry with special concessionary finance being provided. Assistance will be provided by the national development corporations, the Industrial Development Bank and a private company which combines a variety of development functions in the economy, the Press Holdings. The long-term policy is a restructuring of the education system to improve the quality and increase the out-put of technical and managerial personnel.

7. Table 1 shows a breakdown of UNDP contributions to the development objectives outlined above. They cover several sectors and consist of a large number of on-going projects (81 per cent). This has been designed by the Government with a view to bringing to successful completion activities commenced earlier and to initiating several new projects for the third cycle, due to commence in 1982.

8. Projects in Agriculture, forestry and fisheries take the largest UNDP contribution (30.1 per cent of programmed resources). They include such large-scale projects as Livestock Development, Poultry Development, Fisheries Expansion, Tobacco Research Development, Strengthening of Dairy Industries and Assistance to the Bunda College of Agriculture.

9. With 23.2 per cent of programmed resources, Industry is the second largest sector assisted by UNDP. Assistance in this sector goes to such projects as Development of the Brickmaking Industry, with emphasis on the utilization of locally available new materials and on labour-intensive techniques, Agro-industrial Management Training, Development of the Woodpulp Industry, provision of a Commissioner for Industrial Development and of a Small-scale Industries Advisor. Assistance will also be given to the National Institute for Vocational Training and Entrepreneurial Development, and to the development of training in hotel catering.

10. Ranking third in the utilization of programmed UNDP resources (18.9 per cent), assistance to Human resources development may appear somewhat understated as a national priority. Indeed, manpower development is a built-in aspect of activities in all sectors of the programme. As grouped in the Country Programme document, however, UNDP assistance in this sector includes the strengthening of the health services through two projects: Medical and Nursing Training, and Health Manpower Development. Educational Development is covered through the project assistance to the University of Malawi, Primary Teacher Education and Curriculum Development, as well as Assistance in Education Planning. Support is also being provided to the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled.

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11. In the sector of Transport and communications which ranks fourth with 10.8 per cent of programmed resources, UNDP assistance is concentrated on Marine Staff Training, Telecommunications Development Planning, Satellite Communications, and Radio Frequency Management and Monitoring.

III. Content and phasing of the
country programme

Table 1

Sectoral breakdown of programmed resources

<u>Sector</u>	<u>On-going projects</u>		<u>Identified new projects</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Value</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Value</u> <u>(\$000)</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	4 359	31.8	937	24.0	5 296	30.1
Development policy, planning and administration	100	0.7	605	16.0	705	4.0
Human resources	2 743	20.0	583	15.0	3 326	18.9
Human Settlements	-	-	1 019	26.0	1 019	5.8
Industry	3 946	28.8	120	3.0	4 066	23.2
Natural resources	589	4.3	15	1.0	604	3.5
Transport and communications	1 306	9.5	588	15.0	1 894	10.8
Miscellaneous	654	4.9	-	-	654	3.7
	13,697	100.0	3 867	100.0	17 564	100.0
	=====		=====		=====	

12. Human settlement projects to which 5.8 per cent of resources are devoted, include a project in physical planning and another project in low-cost Rural Housing. This illustrates another aspect of Government's concern over the promotion of rural development.

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13. Projects in Development policies, planning and administration to which 4 per cent of resources are allocated, include two main large-scale projects. One is assistance to the Public Administration Institute, the other is assistance in Development Planning.

14. The Natural resources sector, to which 3.5 per cent of programmed funds are allocated, has two major projects: Water Resources Assessment and Development of Hydrological Services.

15. Under Miscellaneous (3.7 per cent of programmed funds) there are two large-scale projects: Credit Accounting and Development of Accountants. Both projects will make significant contributions to rural development as a large number of Malawians who will be trained in both projects will be involved in the implementation of the National Rural Development Programme.

16. Table 2 provides the phasing of programmed resources.

Table 2

Phasing of the country programme

A. Amounts programmed

<u>Year</u>	<u>(\$000)</u>
1979	4 421
1980	7 170
1981	<u>5 973</u>
Total	<u>17 564</u>

B. Resources taken into account for programming

Resources available

(a) IPF resources available for programming (1979-1981)	14 967 ^{a/}
(b) Other resources	Nil
Provision for adequate programming	<u>2 597</u>
Total resources taken into account for programming	<u>17 564</u>

^{a/} The figure represents the difference between the 1977-1981 IPF after adjustment for over-expenditure from the first cycle (\$18,944,000) and expenditure for the years 1977-1978 (\$3,977,000)

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IV. Special development problems and needs of the country

17. Malawi is a landlocked, least developed country, with rather low per capita income, and some 90 per cent of the population living in the rural areas. The country has so far no mineral resources. It is wholly dependent on imported fuel, the cost of which has been constantly increasing. Industrial activities are confined to limited processing of agricultural products and metal fabrication. Skills are in very short supply. Low per capita income inhibits the potential of the 5.8 million population as a viable internal market to support industrialization. Inflation and adverse terms of trade are causing considerable financial strain, particularly acute for much needed development capital. The Government's pressing need is therefor for development assistance in several sectors of the economy and concessionary development capital. The country's financial situation and needs will make it more and more difficult for the Government to provide the appropriate counterpart contributions expected for the support of externally financed projects.

V. Recommendations of the Administrator

18. In the light of the views expressed above, the Administrator recommends that the Governing Council:

- (a) Approve the proposed UNDP Country Programme for Malawi for the duration of its programme period within the limits of its approved Indicative Planning Figure for 1977-1981, taking into account the balance of over-expenditure or under-expenditure of its 1972-1976 Indicative Planning Figure; and
- (b) Authorize the Administrator to proceed with appraisal and approval action on requests for assistance falling within the outlines of the Country Programme while ensuring, in accordance with the decisions of the Governing Council at its eighteenth session (E/5543/Rev.1, paragraph 31), that expenditures are kept in reasonable conformity with the relevant Indicative Planning Figures and are contained within the financial resources available at any given time.